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Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 46, 1949.

MEDICAL PLANTS COMPLETE PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE;  
MEDICINES RELEASED FOR GENERAL CONSUMPTION

The workers of the "Akrikhin" Factory have exceeded their 10-month quotas by 13.2 percent. Tons of additional sulfamide products, atabrine tablets, ether, etc., have been produced, and a total economy of 1.5 million rubles realized.

The workers of the Moscow Chemicopharmaceutical Factory fulfilled their annual quota on 25 October and further pledged an additional 8 million rubles' worth of medical preparations before the end of this year. As a result of maximum utilization of resources, it is believed that the new resolution will likewise be completed.

The workers of the "Tekhnolog" Factory in Moscow have completed their quota one month ahead of time, and their annual quotas had been filled by 7 November. Much new equipment has been produced, particularly to fill needs at glass factories, which are conducting a mechanization program. The factory also produces anesthetic equipment for use in eye surgery as well as equipment for insuring painless birth.

Kiev medical factories are also accomplishing their yearly plans in record time. The Kiev Prosthetics Factory has increased production by 25 to 30 percent, and the Kiev Hospital Bed Factory has mechanized many of the production processes.

The various medical institutions in Moscow are improving their services to offer improved aid to the capital's population. A special hydrotherapeutic department has been organized at the combined Second Municipal Hospital and Polyclinic No 36. A group has been set up to conduct electrocardiographic examinations of patients at home. The Blagushinskiy Hospital, which will soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, has instituted a program for mass examinations of the people to determine cancer and tuberculosis incidences. The Bauman Hospital, which has been united with Polyclinic No 6, is also giving improved service to the populace of the city.

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The Polyclinic of the Institute of Physiotherapy and Health Resorts, located at Leningrad, has available treatment which involves the use of "radon" baths. It is claimed that these baths contain as many radioactive substances as the waters found at Tskhaltubo.

The workers of the Pharmaceutical Factory No 3 in Riga have accomplished their assignments for the Five-Year Plan. The quotas for October were exceeded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times.

On 20 November a special meeting of personnel of the Department of Hygiene, Microbiology, and Epidemiology and the Department of Clinical Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, will be held in Ivanovo. The main subject of discussion will be the immunology, etiology, pathogenesis, prophylaxis, and the clinical aspects and therapy of scarlet fever. Fifteen papers will be submitted, among which will be reports by Ye. I. Smirnov and M. A. Morozov, Active Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, V. I. Ioffe, V. S. Derkach, G. P. Rudnev, and B. S. Preobrazhenskiy, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and A. I. Dobrokhotova, O. P. Molchanov, and others, Professors attached to the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

A 3-day conference was recently held by the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni N. N. Burdenko, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. This was the third All-Union Neurosurgical Conference held to commemorate the name of Academician N. N. Burdenko. More than 100 delegates attended, representing Leningrad, Kiev, Khar'kov, Rostov on the Don, etc. A total of 44 reports were read, of the most important being "Arachnidae of the Cerebral Endothelium" and "Aftereffects of Cerebral Trauma."

The various medical activities at Chernigov have completed preparations for the winter season. Fuel supplies consist of 21,300 tons of peat, 15,800 cubic meters of wood, and 760 tons of coal. Also, 700 buildings have been readied for winter.

The employees of the Lipovets Rayon Apothecary have on their own initiative organized branch apothecaries in some ten rural communities. The various Red Cross organizations cooperated in the establishment of 260 apothecaries capable of rendering first aid. Medical services are improving in Khmel'nitskiy Rayon. Medical assistant's stations have been opened at the villages of Lelittay, Kushelvtay, and Seaki. A maternity home is functioning at Klidishche, while inhabitants of the village of Sokorova cooperated in a program for renovating a building which is to house a medical assistant's and midwife's station.

The director of Vrangal Island's medical station is 75-year-old Lt Col-Dr I. A. Ivanov of the Northern Sea Route Administration. The hospital facilities are frequently utilized by pregnant Eskimo women as well as the other women of the island. A special children's department has been set up and equipped with quartz lamps to make up for deficiencies caused by a lack of sunshine. The vaccination program is very effective, and there has never been a single outbreak of infectious diseases on the island.

N. A. Vinogradov has been removed from his post as Deputy Minister and Member of the Board, Ministry of Public Health USSR, by order of the Council of Ministers USSR. At the same time the Council of Ministers confirmed the appointment of A. F. Makarchenko to the post of Deputy Minister for Personnel and Members of the Board, Ministry of Public Health USSR.

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Prof M. I. Oyfebakh was assigned as Chief Phthisiatrist, Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, thus vacating the post he held previously as Chief of the Administration for the Control of Tuberculosis. V. P. Petrik has been chosen to fill this vacancy.

The Ministry of Public Health RSFSR has revealed that in its opinion the worst book published in 1949 was Prof G. I. Kogan's "Clinical Prescriptions and Pharmacotherapy." Ye. I. Smirnov, Minister of Public Health USSR, published a special report in which he pointed out the antiscientific tendencies and various fallacies which were characteristic of most of the therapeutic methods mentioned. Recommended doses for atabrine, mapharsan, atropine, and other drugs were far in excess of those recommended by the State Pharmacopeia USSR. The book refers to a great number of foreign medicines, which are of no help to the Soviet pharmacist or doctor. A special commission has been formed to determine those responsible for publishing this book.

The Ministry of Public Health USSR reveals that the Medical Industries of the USSR have available in sufficient quantities the following medical preparations for general consumption: adonisid, atabrine in 0.1-grain tablets, atabrine in tablets 0.05-grain tablets, "al'bargin," aminarson (for amoebic dysentery), amyl nitrite, apomorphine, atropine sulphate, aeron, benzonaphthol, veronal, histidine in ampoules (for peptic ulcer), white clay, dicaine, ferrous lactate, ferrous carbonate, iodoform, potassium iodide, monobromo camphor, collargol, cordiamine in flasks, cordiamine in ampoules, magnesium carbonate, methylthio-uracil, methylcaffeine, sodium benzoate, naphthalene (for internal use), pregnanol (ergotin substitute), resorcinol, mercury diiodide (mercuric iodide), yellow mercuric oxide, mercuric salicylate, salsoline, salsolodine, sergosin (contrast medium), male fern extract, sulfidine emulsion, streptocide emulsion, and streptocide-sulfidine emulsion.

Factories under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industry USSR are producing the following medicinal preparations: mammin in 0.3 grain tablets, mammin in 1-milliliter ampoules, liquid mammin in 50-milliliter containers, myole in 1-milliliter ampoules, liquid myole in 50-milliliter containers, liquid spermine in 50-milliliter containers, spermine in tablets, pilorin, throidin in 0.1 and 0.2-grain tablets, lipocerebrin in 0.3-grain tablets, parathyreocrin in 1-milliliter ampoules.

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